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SECOND SECTION

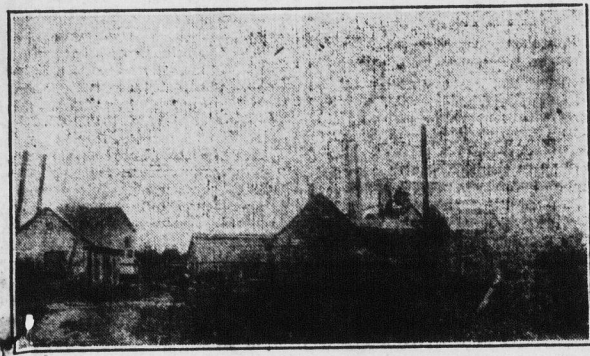
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PRICE TWO CENTS

## ONE OF NEW BRUNSWICK'S FINEST MINERAL DEPOSITS STANDS IDLE BUT MAY SHORTLY BE WORKED

### PRESENT MARKET PRICE OF ANTIMONY, DUE TO THE WAR, HAS BROKEN ALL RECORDS

Thirty-eight Cents a Pound is the Quotation Now, while Experience Shows that Star Metal Can be Produced at the Lake George Plant for About Six Cents per Pound — Some Prospect that Work May be Resumed Very Soon.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE REFINING PLANT

Signs of activity displayed during the past few weeks among shareholders in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Upper Canada have given rise to a faint hope that before very long operations may be resumed at the Lake George antimony mines in York County. Whether the proposition put forward by C. Noble Crowe, of Bridgewater, N. S. on behalf of a syndicate, proves wholly acceptable to the majority of the shareholders or not, the fact that interest is now being taken in this extremely valuable property is leading some of the shareholders to the belief that good may result.

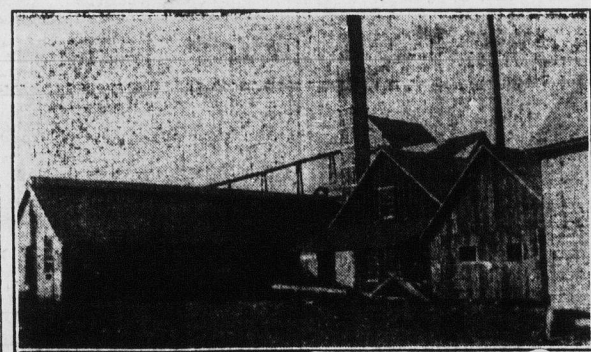
Never since this antimony deposit was first located has the time been more opportune for favorable operation, never have the prospects for profits appeared so bright. Equally true is it that because of the various fortunes and misfortunes attending this position in the past, the present shareholders are as a group by no means inclined to put up more money on the chance of getting out all they have invested. A good many of them would be willing to sell their holdings at a material loss rather than, as some of them are inclined to think, send more good money after bad.

#### Big Boost in the Price of Metal

Yet anyone who has visited the mine will realize at once that only a comparatively small amount of working capital is required to pump out the shafts, put the buildings and machinery in good condition and start smelting. Twelve thousand or fifteen thousand dollars would probably cover the expenditure for this purpose, and in so far as the prospects for the work are concerned, it is sufficient to say that one year ago, star metal was selling at seven cents a pound while today the price quoted is thirty-eight cents. The outlook is that fifty cents will not be regarded as excessive within the next couple of months. When it is remembered that in times gone by star metal was produced and sold at a profit from the Lake George mines, when the market price of antimony was six and a half cent per pound, the possibilities under existing conditions will be realized.

The outstanding feature which impresses itself on one after a visit to this property, is that the people of

New Brunswick are permitting to lie idle one of the finest and most valuable mineral deposits in the Province, a body of ore worth so far as can be ascertained hundred of thousands of dollars, and brought to its present condition very largely through bungling, and through greed on the part of those connected with it in the past. It is but fair to say that the present company has not played a part in this mismanagement, but that its present rather unfortunate condition



A CLOSER VIEW OF THE REFINING BUILDINGS

has been due almost wholly to causes beyond its control.

#### How Antimony Was Discovered

There is a story told that a great many years ago at a monastery in France, the pigs which were being raised by the good brothers were found to put on flesh very rapidly. They made a better showing in avoiding up to than was the rule among the pigs in that part of the country, and after investigation the only source to which this remarkable growth could be traced was in a whitish yellow powdery formation in the soil. This substance the pigs appeared to enjoy. Some of the monks under the impression that what was good for pigs might also be good for men, ate this powder with their food, and died. The powder was death to monks, and the legend is that anti-monk was the name given to it. In course of time this formation was found to be an oxide of the metal now known as antimony. There is no indication of undue growth on the part of pigs in the vicinity of Lake George, but it is easy to verify, in the industrial history of New Brunswick, that this antimony has in a good many instances been

Lake George Antimony, First Discovered in About 1860, Has Been the Plaything of Fortune, But Should Prove a Most Valuable Asset Both to Its Owners and to the Province--Great Quantities of High Grade Ore Available

### WAS FIRST USED FOR PAVING THE ROADS

almost fatal to some of the men who put their money in it.

#### John Donnelly Found This Ore

About the year 1860, a man named John Donnelly fixing the roads around his place, ran across a peculiar form of what he supposed was stone, which seemed to make a particularly good surface. He used this. Becoming familiar with the formation in subsequent years he studied it more closely, and came to the conclusion that it was a metallic ore. Mr. Donnelly gradually developed the idea that there might be something of value in the deposit, and as he succeeded in locating what is now one of the veins of the Lake George mines, he interested other persons in his discovery. In 1876 the Lake George Antimony Company was first formed, consisting at that time of Francis Hibbard, of St. George, and Messrs. Gardiner and Mayes, of Boston. Mr. Hibbard operated the property as manager, and Mr. Mayes who was a metal merchant looked after the selling end. Mr. Mayes's failure in 1877, particularly after a very heavy shipment of star metal had gone forward to him, but which had not been paid for, resulted in the failure of the company, and the closing of the mine. Nothing was done for two or three years, but in 1880 a new company largely composed of Boston men was organized through the efforts of Mr. Hibbard, and was known as the Hibbard Antimony Company. It took over the holdings of the Lake George concern, and operated quite successfully for some years. This company used a melting furnace to desulphurize the ore, and a reverberatory furnace for smelting. Ore was also shipped to Nova Scotia and Wales. Under the methods of production then in use, it was found impossible to earn dividends when the price dropped below seven cents per pound for the star metal. At that time the operating company was compelled to

Hibbard property and the mine formerly controlled by the Old Brunswick Company. Subsequent to this the Hibbard mine was worked for a short time by a former foreman who shipped the ore under lease, and who is said to have done fairly well. Since that time practically nothing has been accomplished. There have been various attempts to go ahead, but the price of star metal has been low, conditions for receiving and sending out supplies had not improved, and it seemed impossible to make a success of the enterprise. Last year however on completion of the Fredericton-Centreville section of the Valley Railway, adequate transportation facilities were brought within three miles of the mine. This three miles is covered by a highway which might readily and at very small expense be put in first class condition for hauling, or indeed it would not be particularly expensive if prospects warranted such a move, to run a spur line practically to the mouth of the mine. This however would become a matter for consideration after the property has been opened up.

#### Present Owners Sit Tight

The present owners, The Canadian Antimony Company Ltd., has an authorized capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which two hundred and five thousand has been issued. Shareholders are scattered throughout the Maritime Provinces, and in Upper Canada, and under the offer which has recently been made, they might if they so desired, receive back about nineteen cents on the dollar, or if certain other arrangements carry, they may join with the newly formed syndicate and by assisting in raising some working capital share in prospective profits. The share among the bulk of the property shareholders is that they do not desire to put a day additional money of their own, and a request has been made to the effect that only a few hundred dollars additional capital be received. It is not that these shareholders fail to appreciate the value of the property, but that past experience have not been particularly cheerful.

#### The Property Now Controlled

The company owns and controls in the vicinity of four hundred and fifty acres of ground situated within a mile of Lake George in the parish of Prince William, York County. The mine may be reached by the river road from Fredericton, a distance of twenty-five miles, or shorter, from Prince William Station on the Valley Railway. It is three miles distant from the St. John River at the nearest point, and is situated in rather pleasant surroundings. About three hundred acres of the company's areas are held under a perpetual lease, upon which a nominal rent is paid. On the entire territory there are four distinct and separate veins of antimony ore. Trouble has been caused in the past through the fact that the ore in one of these veins contains a percentage of arsenic, and that previous operators either through ignorance, or because they did not care, mixed the ore from this lode with that of the others, producing a metal unsatisfactory for many purposes. This reflected gravely on the reputation of the mine and interfered to a marked degree with the sale of the metal. In all but this one vein, the ore is remarkably free. In recent years engineers who have examined the property, have reached the conclusion that the principal value will be found in two of the four veins mentioned, namely those known as the Hibbard and Prout veins. In this portion of the property the rocks exposed are described as of the Cambro Silurian age, coincident with the magneesian slates, and passing through them at various angles are veins of milky quartz. There are also veins of quartz which conform to the bedding. This however has been pushed up under great pressure showing marked fissures of dislocation, and it is in these fissures of dislocation and in conjunction with the quartz that the veins of antimony

occur. The length of these fissures of dislocation has been proved for over a mile showing throughout the entire length, the existence of true veins of more than ordinary strength. There can be no doubt that the fissures pass right through the rocks, which are known to be of great depth, and that these true veins of antimony ore will continue beyond practical mining depths.

#### Two Principal Workings

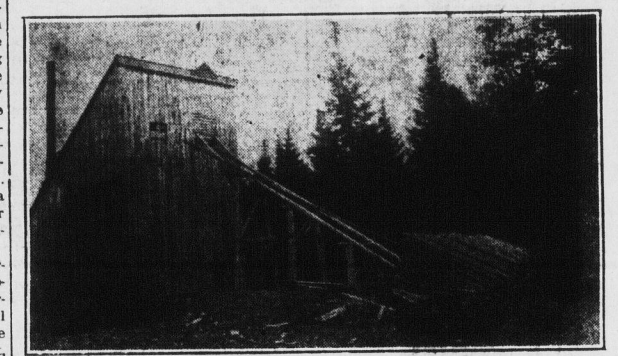
The principal workings on the property are in what is commonly known as the Hibbard mine. Here there are two well defined fissure lodes running east and west, and dipping north, the distance between the two being only sixty or eighty feet. The Hibbard lode so called, has produced large quantities of rich stibnite (sulphide of antimony) at the surface which was worked by open cuts and shallow shafts. The vein of almost massive ore had a width of from twelve to twenty-four inches for a length of about one hundred and fifty feet, so far opened.

The Prout lode which was discovered at a more recent date has produced a large tonnage of good average antimony considering the small extent of the workings. This lode varies in width from two to four feet, and the vein from four inches to thirty inches. It is somewhat difficult to estimate what proportion of this could be put down as first class, or fifty per cent. ore, for the last operators only re-opened ground left by former workers, who had mined the richest parts in sight, before selling the property, and did scarcely any development work.

The Prout number one shaft, has a depth of three hundred feet on the incline of the lode, and is well equipped with air compressor, winding and pumping gear. Two series of levels have been driven at eighty-five feet and two hundred feet respectively. The lode in the bottom of the mine is regu-

### JOHN DONNELLY, THE FINDER, USED THE ORE TO FIX ROADS AROUND HIS OWN DISTRICT

But Soon Learned the Value of His Find and Interested Other Parties — Many Different Companies Have Tried Their Luck at Working the Mine, with Varying Success — A Very Fine Plant has been Erected and is Still in Good Condition.



SAMPLE OF STRUCTURE AT BANK HEAD. THIS IS THE BUILDING ERECTED AT NO. 6 SHAFT.

lar. Mineral values have decreased considerably, although there is no reason to believe that the lode is petered out. What is required is more persistent development by sinking and driving on the lodes, for all ore veins have rich and poor zones and antimony especially occurs in shoots and deposits. That this lode continues with equal richness to an indefinite depth is the opinion of scientists acquainted with the geological formation of the country. Number two Prout shaft situated about two hundred feet west of number one and on the same lode has been sunk on a small vein of antimony to a depth of one hundred feet. It is believed that the best course in working this would be to connect it with the number one shaft, and work all from the one source. Still further west is what is known as number six, where extensive mining was done some thirty five years ago, on a very strong and well defined quartz lode carrying patches of stibnite and oxide ores. This was at one time supposed to be a continuation of the Hibbard lode going west, but later opinions formed after a thorough examination are to the effect that the Hibbard lode runs more to the south. This is borne out by the fact that the nature of the ores are quite different, that in number six being more complex, spots of cop-

per and other minerals being often found. From this number six shaft was produced the oxide containing arsenic which gave so much trouble to previous owners, but which coming from what is now believed to be an entirely separate lode may be disregarded for the present or worked without mixing.

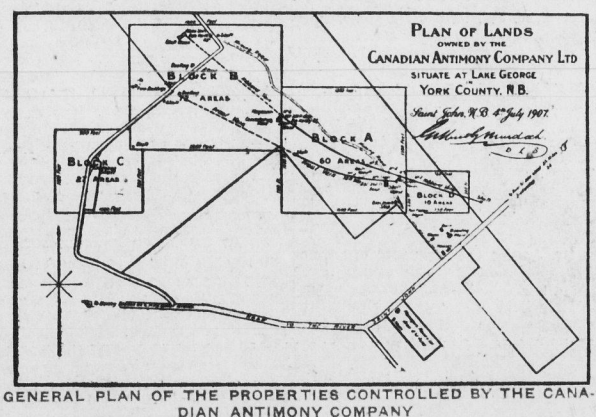
#### Ore is of Fairly High Grade

In a report to Chas B. Gordon, of Montreal, one of the largest shareholders

#### Suitable Buildings Erected

At the Lake George mines the company owns an office building, boarding houses, cottages for members of the staff, and a large ore house containing massive pumps in first class condition, and a smelter. From the ore house the ore is prepared for the furnace, is carried on a runway to the top of the refining plant, where it passes into the furnace for oxidation. The antimony oxide which finds its way to the base of the furnace is shoveled out and is melted for the production of the star metal. The furnaces and other chambers are substantially built and will apparently require but small outlay to put them in working condition. The buildings generally with the exception of a few of the less important out buildings, are in very satisfactory shape. The drainage system throughout the property will have to be gone over, as through the passage of years many of the drains have become filled up. There has been no serious damage of any sort to the property, and a few thousand dollars spent in clearing away the accumulation of dust and rubbish since the mines were last operated would make right the workings. A large dump of lower grade ore is available for immediate refining, if it is decided that present prices justify the handling of this lower grade. Labor in the vicinity appears to be rather plentiful and cheap, and there can be little doubt that in view of past experiences in which lack of working capital, absence of proper management, or on other causes prevented the successful working of the mine when antimony was at a low price, efficient management backed by sufficient money to permit of close attention to the practical business of mining should transform this now idle deposit into a very profitable enterprise.

Accompanying photographs will convey some idea of the plant which has been erected at these mines, and of the country surrounding the property.



GENERAL PLAN OF THE PROPERTIES CONTROLLED BY THE CANADIAN ANTIMONY COMPANY